Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM AND HUGH WELCH, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. V. NO. 265.—[New Series. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1833. WHOLE NO. 426. VOL. VIII.

TERMS.... The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until ordrd, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

From the Columbia Hive.

Last week concluded the second year of our editorial labors, and we trust that the number of our readers is small who is not willing to award us credit for discharging an important trust with fidelity. The delicacy of conducting a public political journal during the storms of party strife, must be obvious to every one. During the most violent struggle between contending parties when our free institutions and the happiness of millions appeared suspended on a balance, the Editor has pursued a strait forward steady course, as little flattered by the smiles as awed by the frowns of power.

When the liberties of his country is in danger it is impossible for the patriot to put any price upon his property of life—when liberty starts at the gathering storm of despotism, its defenders feel their attachment to life decrease with the approach of danger: and where she has so long maintained an undisputed sway, the unmasked tyrant must soon reach the goal assigned him by the public opinion of enlightened freemen.

In advocating these principles of our government which have deservedly procured for it the honored appellation of *"the asylum of the oppressed of all nations,"* we have had a single eye to the end, regardless of the cost, labor, or danger in attaining it. And short sighted and miserably ignorant or deluded must he be, who looks upon this attempted revolution as caused by a recognition by the National Government of a protective tarin.

Where was the shocking odiousness, oppressiveness and unconstitutionality of the protective principle when the princes of nullification was its foster father? When the halls of Congress echoed to the eloquent orator of the South, inviting the enterprising New-Englander to divert his capital from the chanels of commerce to the spinning Jenny, and shared with the proud orator of the west the honor of laboring to render this country as independent of the arts as it is of the arms and laws of royal governments! no—from the hot bed of wealth and luxury an order of men has sprung up which regards the brawny skinned laboring freeman as a fit associate for the ebon herde who calls them master. Calculating, thro' the avenues of popular ignorance, to induce a happy people to commit political suicide, and exchange their own vines and fig-trees for the degraded tenantry of an aristocracy to whom the condition of the absolute slave may afford a subject of envy, who finds in his bonds a guarantee for the necessaries of life. Too much oppressed to be the participant of apparent, and too proud to put on the livery of the slave, perhaps the most destitute and miserable of human beings is the nominal freeman, a numerous class of society in all despotic governments: but here here the sun of American freedom, like the blessed orb of heaven, sheds its rosy light equally on all, as bright on the humblest citizen as the would-be-lord, none have a right to complain, but the indolent and the profligate—those who have no pap to suck, or who have sucked it dry—those who have folded their arms to a little more sleep, or who have bartered their estates for the gout, a large liver and the drunkards blossomed face, vainly mimicking the rosy bloom of health. Ah! but there may be yet another class of discontents among us—such as have come from foreign lands charged with anti-American prejudices, and native favorites of fortunes, whose heads a star or a coronet might adorn, and whose ear might descern music in the address of his Lordship, his serene Highness, his Majesty, &c. titles which he ought to inherit by birth, while in this beggarly land of equal rights, he cant aspire to the office of a door keeper without condescending to the most mortifying expressions of equality, and even prostituting his honorable hand to the grip of the scaly paw of every clod-pole he meets! Men who have to forsake the polished courts of majesty and appeal 'to shop keeping vulgarity,' and rustic hords for office, or sink into ennui of private life, may well writhe under the appressions of a republican government, and labor to pursuade the people it is better for them to relinquish the right of choosing their own rulers.

Events in the political world have followed in such rapid succesion as to make it a difficult task to keep pace with their development, and the crisis in the progress of our own government, has proved a subject of such engrossed interest as to preclude the usual quantity of foreign matter, as well as that variety of interesting topics which the general reader has a right to expect. But we trust the unpleasant excitement which has transformed our entire population to politicians will soon subside, when every man will follow his own trade, and the newspaper resume its accustomed miscellaneous character.

The Tariff Bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives, without any question having yet been determined concerning it, and apparently without approximating to one. Whether a decision is arrived at sooner or later, or at all, depends on the disposition of members to refrain from debate, or even from proposing amendments.

This difficulty of arriving at a conclusion will, perhaps, puzzle those who may not be familiar with the Rules, and the practice of the House of Representatives. We will explain them, as we understand them, in reference to the present position of the Tariff Bill. This bill is before *a committe of the Whole House* on the state of the Union. In Committe of the Whole, there is no such thing as a *previous question*, to preclude debate, and cut off amendments. Debate and amendment must cease voluntarily, before the bill can be reported to the House with or without amendment. The bill cannot be got out of [illegible] ing leave to sit again; because a Committee of the Whole *on the state of the Union* has leave to sit again and again without asking it. This privilege exists under the Rules. The House cannot obtain control of the bill, so as to apply the Previous Question, &c, (the *cries*) by *discharging* the Committee of the Whole from the bill, because then it will not have been first voted upon in a committee of the whole, as required by another rule in relation to all bills for raising revenue or laying taxes. There must be a previous vote of the Committee upon the bill.

We do not believe, however, that there is a disposition in the opponents of the bill to defeat it by any indirection. They will meet, it, and vote upon it. They may thus, perhaps, defeat it. If, however they prove to be a minority, the rights of the majority will be respected. Before the close of this week, probably, the fate of the bill in the House of Representatives will be settled. What that fate will be, it becomes every day more difficult to foretel. It seems to be thought that its opponents have gained strength since it was first introduced into the House.

Int.

"ENDLESS LIFE SOCIETY!"

A NEW SECT.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial to the Senate of the United States a few days since from certain persons in the West, representing themselves as "subjects of Endless Life,"—stating that they had made great moral and religious improvements, and asking an appropriation of Land in aid of their objects. He was puzzled, he said, to know what he should do with the papers, but as they had been sent to him, he should, he supposed, become a "subject" of their 'endless' enmity, unless he presented them. The petitioners, very modestly, asked merely a life estate in the land, but the Committee on Public Lands, to which he proposed to refer the memorial, would remark, that, according to the faith of the petitioners, a life estate, to them, would be an estate in perpetuity. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It commences thus:

'The memorial of the subjects of Endless Life, residing in the West, having struck the Rock of Principle higher than the highest in relation to the great purposes and end of our being, and giving to our bodies, souls and spirits perpetual existence upon this Globe, which is the consummation of ancient and modern love,—that which Kings and Prophets long desired the sight of,—and the knowledge of which cannot be communicated to the unsavoured mind,' &c.

"We ask a lease of land for this subject or principle, on some of the government lands near the mouth of the Ohio on the Mississippi—fenced with all the guards to shut out interestedness which the wisdom of your body can devise, for the life (natural) which we say will be 'endless' of Alexander McDaniel, now 66 years of age, in appearance, weak an infirm, save the buddings of immortality!!"

The memorial goes on to state that the New Paradise will be placed at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi; that there the Tree of Life will be planted; and the subjects of "Endless Life" gathered together.

An apology is made for any "want of parliamentary etiquette in the language of the memorial," as "it is written by one who never held any public office in his life."

"The number of us," it further states, "is at this time 12 or 15, though not all are now here." It is signed "Leonard Jones and Henry Banta, a Shaker for many years, excluded from that Society for this blessed faith," &c. It is dated "Mercer Co. Ky. 15th December, in the year of our Lord, 1832, and of Endless Life the 1st. W.

Cor. Jour. Com.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman residing near Smithfield N. C. to a Gentleman in this town.

"A finer instance of female courage and presence of mind, was perhaps never witnessed in any age of the world, than the one I will relate, which took place in this county (Brunswick) near the town of Smithville [illegible] at time

"A negro man (Joe the property of old Capt. Brown, [illegible] to the house of a Mr. Daniel [illegible] in his absence with the intention of committing an assault, Mrs. Bennet was in the house, when he entered and made known his intention to her, she immediately rose up, when he threw his arms around her, she however by her exertions got rid of him for a moment, when he went to a large crack in the house to see if any person was approaching, while he was in this position, she siezed a shot-gun that was loaded with buck shot, and shot him *dead* on the spot—she immediately communicated to her neighbors what she had done. A Coroners Inquest was held, when she appeared befors the Jury and swore that she had done the deed, and why she done it."

The State Rights and Free Trade Party met on Monday night last, at the Circus, Lt. Gov. C. C. Pinckney presided, and A. H. Brown, Esq. acted as Secretary. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, denouncing the President's Proclamation, and the measures recommended by his late Message; expressing a disposition "sedulously" to avoid all collision between the State and Federal authorities, in other words not to enforce "the rightful remedy" pending the measures now before Congress, for a beneficial modification of the Tariff; providing for the formation of a "Free Trade Importing Company," to import foreign merchandize free of duty; determining to volunteer *en masse*, and mount the "blue cockade;" and finally instructing the Executive Committee of the party to organize the whole party in the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, "to aid *peaceably (!!!)* in their civil capacity as citizens, the civil authorities of the State, with all possible promptitude, energy and effect." The Committee to organize the importing company above referred to, consists of J. Hamilton, jr. C. J. Colcock, and Ker Boyce. We understand that Gen. Hamilton amused the audience with a series of old jokes and bald witticisms, and endeavored in his usual manner to cast ridicule and contempt on the President, the General Government, and 'all others in authority;" and that he was followed by Mr. Preston, in a strain equally *patriotic*, but somewhat less *refined*.

Gen. Hamilton, in the course of his remarks, in support of the resolution recommending a conciliatory course, pending the proposed adjustment of the Tariff in Congress, made the following allusion to his own course: He stated that in December last he had made a shipment of Rice to Havana, and directed the proceeds to be returned to this port in sugar, for the express purpose of making up a nullification issue under the Ordinance. The unexpected course events had taken in Congress and the Legislature of Virginia, would now, however, induce him to sufier his importation to pass into the Custom House Stores, and await the issue of the events to which he had referred. This course, or the alternative of bonding his goods, was open to every citizen, whereby all collision between the State and Federal authorities could be avoided until Congress rises.

Chas. Courier.

LEGAL MANAGEMENT.

Anecdote of Emmet.—Some years ago a journeyman saddler in New York, who by his industry and economy, had accumulated a few hundred dollars in money, resolved to establish himself in business, in an adjacent village.—After securing a situation for a shop, he returned to the city, with about $200 to purchase his stock. He put up at one of the public houses, kept by N——W——, and confiding in the integrity of the landlord, put the money into his hands for safe keeping, till he should call for it. He then traversed the city, in search of a favorable chance to purchase his stock, and after finding one that suited him, he returned to his quarters, and called for his money. "Your money," said the landlord, "you put no money into my hands." He had no evidence of the fact, and finding all his efforts to induce his host to give up the money were fruitless, the despondng & indigent saddler repaired to Mr. Emmet for counsel. After hearing [illegible] measures as satisfied him that the saddler was a man of the strictest integrity, he rebuked him for putting his money into such hands, without evidence; "but," said he "if you will do as I tell you, I will obtain your money for you." The saddler very readily promised a strict obedience to his directions. —"Well," said Emmet, "go back to the landlord and tell him, when no one is present, that you owe him an apology—that you have found your money, and was mistaken in supposing that you put it into his hands; you will then return to me." The saddler did so, and the landlord expressed great satisfaction, that the saddler had discovered his mistake.

"Mr. Emmet then gave the saddler $200 and told him to go and deposit it in the bank of the landlord, but before you enter the house procure some gentleman of respectability, to go in and call for a glass of beer, and request him then to take his seat and carelessly pass away the time in reading his news, &c. till you arrive. You will then enter the room, and in his presence, tell the landlord you now wish him to take the $200 for safe-keeping till you call for it."—This done, the saddler again returned to Mr. Emmet who directed him to continue his lodging at the house for two days, and be regular at his meals; and then, when no other person is present, tell the landlord you will take your money. This the saddler did, and the unsuspecting landlord without hesitation, immediately refunded the money, which the saddler restored to Mr. Emmet, who directed him to take a good witness with him, and go and demand the $200—which you delivered in his hands for safe keeping, in the presence of the gentleman who called for the beer.

The saddler accordingly proceeded to the house, in company with another gentleman and demanded his money. 'Your money," said the astonished landlord, "I have just handed it to you." "No sir," replied the saddler, "I have not received my money, and if you refuse to deliver it to me. I shall take measures to obtain it." The landlord dared him to "do his best," and Mr. Emmet immediately instituted a suit against him in the favor of the saddler. The landlord, finding himself outwitted, paid over the money, with about $20 cost.

Fatal Accident.—On the 11th instant, as the Rev. Hardy Cobb was returning from Halifax to his residence in that vicinity, his horse took fright, ran his gig against a tree, broke it in pieces, and threw him with such violence against the frozen ground, that he was deprived of sensibility; medical assistance was rendered him upon the spot. He was carried to the house of Mr. Samuel Calvert, where every attention was paid him; but human skill and the assiduity of friends could not restore him. He remained in a state of insensibility until 4 o'clock next morning, when he expired, having survived the injury but 11 hours.

Mr Cob was about 55 years of age. He had been for many years a minister in the Baptist Church—had filled many public offices in the country with ability and integrity. In his death, his family has sustained an irreparable loss, and society is deprived of a highly useful and valuable member.

Halifax Advocate.

A MILLION OF FACTS.

BY SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.

Among the clever books we have recently received from London, is one with the above title, containing a variety of information in a small space. It will possibly be reprinted in America, but as that is yet problematical, we offer a few extracts from it, which will serve to exhibit its character, while they convey some useful information.

The sea is to the land, in round millions of square miles, as 166 to 40, or as four to one.

Fraimhofer, in his optical experiments, made a machine in which he could draw 32,900 lines in an inch breadth.

There are, 7,700 veins in an inch of coloured mother of pearl. Irish ornaments of all colours are made by lines of steel from 200 to the 1,000th part of an inch.

Bodies are transparent says Newton, [illegible] The [illegible] are so small as to prevent reflection. [illegible] to presupply of coal in England, is a delusion. In Yorkshire alone there are exhaustless beds, which are sold at 4s, or 5s, per ton.

The coal mines, which in Staffordshire have been burning for 200 years, consist of pyrates, subject to spontaneous combustion. Water will not extinguish them, because when drawn off, or absorbed, the pyrates burn more than before.

The odorous matter of flowers is inflamable, and arises from an essential oil. When growing in the dark their odour is diminished, but restored in the light; and it is stronger in sunny climates.

A chesnut tree grew at Tamworth which was 52 feet round; it was planted in the year 800; and in the reign of Stephen, in 1735, was made a boundary, and called the great chesnut tree. In 1759 it bore nuts which produced young trees.

Botanists record 36,000 species of various plants; and 38,000 are to be found in the catalogues.

The height of mountains in the moon is considerable; ten are five miles or nearly; and eight are from 3 to 4 miles; three of the hollows are from 3 to 4 miles; ten are from 2 to 3 miles, and as many are nearly 2 miles.

Teeth are phosphate of lime and cartilage, but the enamel is without cartilage.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534lb. and those of mastiffs, wolves, &c. &c. far more. The force is produced by the swelling of the muscles in the middle, and dilating again.

The number of ribs vary, being twelve or thirteen on a side.

Lime combined with phosphoric acid is the basis of bones, and found also in the fluids. Shells consist of carbonate of lime; and hence their remains have been considered as the basis of limestone mountains. Silicia and magnese are found in the hair. Iron with phosphoric acid, constitutes part of the blood.

The fluids of animals contain alkalies especially soda.

The sense of feeling is created by the pypillæ of the skin, consisting of small white nervous fibres, when the sense of touch is excited.

The heart, by its muscular contrac-

tion distributes two ounces of blood from seventy to eighty times in a minute.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make a ploughshear weighing 24 pounds.

A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The human brain is the 28th of the body, but in the horse but a 400th.

It has been computed that nearly two years of sickness is experienced by every person before he is 70 years old, and that therefore but ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. Till forty it is but half, and after fifty it rapidly increases.

Albert Durer etched some of his engravings on steel. A soft steel plate will take 50,000 good impressions, and a hard steel plate a million.

Painting in oil, distemper, or water, is when the colors are mixed with oil, size, or water. Fresco is on a newly plastered wall. Encaustic is with wax; and enamel with mineral colours, on metal.

The fourth of the books printed do not pay their expenses; and not above one in ten realise a profit.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

The Citadel of Antwerp has fallen! On the evening of Sunday, the 23d ult. it capitulated, and the garrison marched from amidst its ruins on the following day to the glacis, and laid down their arms. How ineffectual and hopeless longer defence would have been, may be judged from the annexed account of the condition of the works:

"The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left that could shelter the garrison; the amunition and provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casemates, or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the mobs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmer escaped their lips. On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse, and urged him to make a desperate sortie; but they complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives in the field of battle to being murdered by bombs, coming from an enemy out of their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance, (termed a mutiny by the French and Belgians,) and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend on the citadel, in its delipidated state, was impossible—and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honor of his country, he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

"The first interview the French Parliamentary had with Chasse, he was introduced with his eyes covered. The veteran, the instant he saw him, ordered the bandage to be removed: 'We have no more secrets,' said he, "admire the glorious work of your bombs—tell Marshal General the exact situation of the Citadel."

On the other hand, the French attack has been obviously conducted with consummate skill, and the object being affected with—(notwithstanding the lamentations of the cockney letter-writers for the London press, about the inglorious preference of showering bombs and springing mines, to "gallantly mounting the breach")—must be deemed a praiseworthy regard for human life.

We do not perceive that the surrender of the Citadel—even though that of the forts Lillo and Liefkenshock, below the city, and which command the navigation of the Scheldt, be included therein—will advance the settlement of the question between Holland and Belgium. That must still be a subject of protocols, and possibly when the spring opens and the season is more favorable for the movement of armies, of general war.

The free navigation of the Scheldt—the apportionment of the public debt—the use by Belgium of the interior waters of Holland—the portion of Limburg and Luxemburg—all these points are as much unsettled, however strictly laid down and decreed by the London protocol—as though the citadel had never been assailed. What the expectation of Belgium is, may be gathered from the Brussels paper of 26th, inst.

TO-DAY, the Ordinance of South Carolina, which declares the Tariff laws null and void within the limits of that state, goes into operation. It is not probable however, that any steps will be taken to enforce it, until some decisive action occurs in Congress on the subject of the Tariff. Should any material modification take place, South-Carolina will immediately retrace her steps,

And all the clouds that low'r'd upon her house,
Will in the depths of ocean then be buried.

If, however, an adjournment should take place without a compromise of this question, we fear that a collision must inevitably occur between the General Government and our erring sister. We are confident, from the tone of General Jackson's communication to Congress, that he will endeavor as far as within his limits, to avoid a resort to force; but we are equally confident of his determination to maintain the supremacy of the laws and the integrity of the Union, whenever assailed. Perhaps no state is so delicately situated with regard to the contending parties, as North Carolina, and she may soon be called upon to chuse whom she will serve. If unhappily, the appeal is made, there is but little doubt, that she will rally to the defence of our united Government and its laws, however painful may be the struggle between duty and affection. Neutrality is out of the question. If we refuse to sustain the Executive in his attempts to "preserve the Union," we at once enlist ourselves on the side of Nullification, and declare it to be "the rightful remedy." If Nullification and secession be suffered to obtain in a single State, the Union will be at an end—the UNION which has raised our country from feeble infancy to a giant's size and a giant's strength—which has carried us through all the obstacles that jealousy and envy has cast in our path, to a point of greatness, unexampled in the history of the world. No! if South Carolina, deaf to the remonstrance of reason, regardless of the counsels of patriotism, and the entreaty of friends, should strike the parricidal blow, North-Carolina, though endeared to her by all sympathies of kindred and of friendship, must abandon her to the consequences of her rash and precipitate measures. God grant however, that the trial may not await us! God grant that the convulsions of civil war may never leave a blot upon the page which chronicles the future history of our nation.

At a meeting of the Nullification party, Hamilton stated that no one would avail himself of the provisions of the Ordinance, or make any contest with the General Government, until after the adjournment of Congress. He also said, that if Congress should give the President power to coerce South Carolina, he would immediately call together the Convention and submit the matter to them, whether or not they would continue in the Union. The General likewise stated, that he had sent his crop of Rice to Havana for the purpose of purchasing Sugar, in order to try the question of Nullification, but that it should remain in the Custom House until he saw what Congress would do.

Mountaineer

From the Charleston Courier.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

My good fellow-citizens, prepare yourselves next year to pay Taxes, to your hearts content. Nullification is rather an expensive thing. This peaceable remedy got up by Dr. Cooper and the *most excellent* J. C. Calhoun, that *great and consistent patriot*, and supported by Gov. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton, with volunteers, and 24 pounders and musquetry, and all the pomp and circumstance of war, will cost the State some millions of dollars. Who will have to pay the cost of all this piping and drumming? The honest mechanic, farmer and trader. Why did not the last Nullifying Legislature increase the Taxes for this year? Do you wish to know, fellow-citizens?—I will tell you. They were afraid to open the eyes of the people before they had attempted their mad schemes. The chivalry of the South is to be tried against the 23 other States. Doubtless Gov. Hayne and his invincibles will beat two or three millions of other men.

UNION.

The Savannah *Georgian* of Friday last, has the following just remarks upon the proceedings at the Circus, on Monday evening, 21st inst.—

"We take the subjoined account of a meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, on Monday evening last, from the Charleston Mercury. We have not room for all the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and give only a part; but the sketches of the speeches given, will enable our readers to judge of the violent feelings which appear to have animated the speakers and the auditors. When the sentiment that he knew his "*fellow citizens would go even unto death with him for his Sugar,*" is loudly applauded, what are we to think, but that for the paltry consideration of a hogshead of sugar, they would be willing to risk the spilling of their own blood and the blood of their fellow-citizens. And yet with notes of defiance on their tongues, and the clangor of arms resounding from every part of the State, they wish still to lay claim to being *peaceful*. Strange inconsistency, which can be accounted for in no other way, than by supposing that Passion has put out the eye of Reason."

Intemperance.—We yesterday witnessed in the upper part of the city, a lamentable instance of the misery and degradation induced by this vice. An aged and hoary headed man, dressed with more than ordinary neatness, was seen tottering from side to side, the object of the shouted derision of a crowd of jeering boys. Having lost his hat, his white hair streamed over his wrinkled forehead; and his eyes gleamed through the rheum of age with the dull idiotcy of intemperance. A young rosy lad attempted to lead him to his home, but from terror, shame, and weakness was unable to sustain him. The hoary drunkard, loosed from his hold, and reeling, retching, and cursing, sunk to the ground, his head falling heavily against the curb stone. The boy regarded him for a moment—and then burst into tears. The scene afforded an impressive and affecting lesson. The wretch who thus degraded himself and his species, had accumulated by a long life of honest industry, a competency. His character unblemished, and he had raised in the district as fine a family as ever gladdened a father's fire side. He had been a *moderate drinker*, but the measure gradually increasing, he sunk into intemperance, and became a curse to himself, and a reproach to his family.

Washington City paper.

REV. E. E AVERY.

We are gratified to learn that this gentleman, who, as stated in our last, was charged with the seduction and murder of Sarah M. Cornell, of Rhode Island, after a strict and patient trial of several days before the court of Bristol, has been honorably acquitted. The testimony brought against him was confuted, and evidence appeared proving a deep and lasting malice on the part of the deceased against Mr. Avery, on account of her explusion from the church at Lowell while under his charge; that she had threatened to be revenged on him if it should cost her bloody base; that she had once taken steps to commit suicide, but her resolution failed her; that the cord with which she was suspended corresponds perfectly with that taken from the bales of cotton in the factory where she was employed; and that the letters said to have been written to her by Mr. Avery were without signature and not in his hand writing.

From the Unionist and Southern Democrat.

WHAT TREASON IS.

The Constitution declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. The term 'levying war' is used here in the same sense in which it is in the statute of the 25th of Edward III.; and its meaning therefore is to be gathered from the most approved English authorities, and from decisions in our own courts. Hawkins, ch. 17. sec. 33, says, "that not only those who rebel against the King, and take up arms to dethrone him, but also in many cases, those, who in a violent and forcible manner withstand his lawful authority, are said to levy war against him.' Judge Foster, sec. 4. states "all insurrections to effect certain innovations of a public and general concern by an armed force, to be, in construction of law, high treason within the clause of levying war." Judge Blackstone says that taking arms under pretence to reform the laws, or remove evil councellors or other grievances, is treason. "For the law does not, neither can it, permit any private man or set of men to interfere forcibly in matters of such nigh importance." Judge Chase in the case of Fries declared the opinion of the Court to be, "that if a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the execution of a statute of the United States by force, that they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to carry such intention into execution by force, that they are guilty of the treason of levying war." "If the intention be," says Judge Iredell, "to prevent by force of arms the execution of any act of the Congress of the United States altogether, any forcible opposition calculated to carry that opposition into effect, is a levying of war against the United States, and of course an act of treason."—Chief Justice Marshall says, "To constitute the fact of levying war, it is not necessary that hostilities shall have actually commenced by engaging the military force of the United States, or that measures of violence against the government shall have been carried into execution. But levying war is a fact in the Constitution of which force is an indispensable ingredient. Any combination to subvert by force the Government of the United States, violently to dismember the Union, to compel a change in the administration, to coerce the repeal or adoption of a general law, is a conspiracy to levy war and if the conspiracy be carried into effect by the actual employment of force, by the embodying and assembling of men for the purpose of executing the treasonable design which was previously conceived, it amounts to levying of war." There must be an actually assemblage of men to constitute a levying of war. "The travelling of individuals," says Judge Marshall, "to the place of rendezvous would not be sufficient. This would be an equivocal act and has no warlike appearance. The meeting of particular bodies of men, and their marching from places of partial to a place of general rendezvous would be such an assemblage."

The Ordinance of the Convention, and the acts of the Legislature passed to give it full effect; the acceptance by the Governor of the sevices of large bodies of volunteers, and the purchase of the necessary accoutrements of war, certainly evince an intention to resist by force the laws of Congress; and when that intention shall have been carried into execution by General Hamilton, Governor Hayne, and their associates, they will have committed Treason against the United States. Whether they are not already guilty of that crime, is a question, on which much might be said in the affirmative. That they have been authorized by the State of South Carolina would constitute no legal defence. They would be arraigned as private individuals; as citizens of the United States, and the Court could pay no more regard to the authority under which they claimed to act, than if it had proceeded from the Emperor of Russia. South Carolina cannot justify her citizens in committing treason against the United States, and they must be considered as acting, each on his own responsibility.

The total number of deaths in the city of New York, during the year 1832, was 10 859, being 3,996, more than ever occurred in that city before in any one year; but this extrordinary increase of mortality is mainly attributable to the ravages of the cholera, which carried off, in the space of 4 months, no less than 3,515 individuals. We observe, from the bill of mortality, that 1415 died of consumption; 72 came to their death by casualty; and 29 by suicide.

Dreadful Calamity.—The Shetland Islands have been visited with an awful dispensation of Providence. The fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were suddenly overtaken by a burricane of unprecedented violence even in that tempestuous region. Some were fortunate enough to gain the shore; others were picked up at sea by passing vessels; and many were doomed to a watery grave. Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and fourteen men who composed the crews, and who had left their homes full of hope and joy, only three returned to tell the tale of their disaster. So completely has the male population been swept from some of the villages, that the women have been compelled to take the places of their deceased husbands at the oar, in order to earn the means of subsistence for their starving children. These ill fated mariners have left nearly eighty widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigors of a northern winter. A subscription has been set on foot for the surviving sufferers in London. Lord Dundas has given £50, and several bankers and merchants have contributed £10 each. The total amount subscribed is nearly £500.

Wilmington, Jan. 25.

A legal Examination of the crew of the brig Henry Clay, of Boston, from Russia, which arrived here a few days ago, with some damage and the loss of the Captain, Mate, and one hand, as reported in our last, was had at the Court-house, on Monday last. Suspicions were entertained, by reason of the little injury suffered by the vessel, the singular circumstance of the loss of the officers, and a few other minor matters, that there might have been something wrong in the business. The examination was long and minute; each individual of the crew being separately interrogated, after having been confined in jail by himself. We are gratified in being able to state, that the investigation terminated in the discharge of the persons suspected; there being no discrepancy in there representations, and their innocence appearing to be clear and unquestionable.

Advertiser.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1833.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
No. II.

In number I. already published in your paper, I have clearly shown from historical facts that the colonies previous to the revolution, never were *politically* dependent on each other, or on any other power except the British Crown; that consequently when their dependence on the British Crown was dissolved, they became Free, Sovereign, and Independent States, and as such formed the confederacy of 1778.

I now propose in the present number to show by incontestable facts, that acting as *Free, Sovereign,* and *Independent States* they gave up the confederacy of 1778, and formed a new copartnership with one another, the terms, and principles of which are set forth in the written instrument called the Constitution of the United States,—in which co-partnership the Sovereign States, are the true parties, and the only parties.

The articles of confederation, carried the people of the United States, successfully through the war, but when the war terminated, and a common danger ceased to press on the States, it was soon ascertained that they were defective, and inefficient in several particulars, and more especially as regarded the powers necessary to provide for the discharge of the public debt, and for the regulation of commerce. These defects in the articles of confederation, were felt even before the war was brought to a close, and accordingly we see that an attempt was made as early as 1781, to enlarge the powers of Congress. On the 3d day of February, 1781, Doctor Weatherspoon, moved a resolution in Congress declaring—"That it is indispensably necessary that the United States in Congress assembled should be vested with a right of superintending the *commercial regulation* of every State, that none may take place that shall be *partial*, or contrary to the [illegible] proposition failed; and various other propositions, continue from time to time, to be made in Congress to obtain from the States the power to regulate commerce, but such was the jealousy of the States that they all failed.

In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia, took up the subject, and after due consideration passed a Resolution appointing eight commissioners "to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by the other States in the Union, at a time and place to be agreed on to take into consideration the *trade of the United States*" &c—"and to report to the several States such an act relative to this great object as when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the U. States in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the same." &c.

In the following September the Commissioners on the part of Virginia, N. York, New Jersey, Delaware, and one from Pennsylvania, met at Annapolis; but as so few of the States had gone into the measure, they agreed not to enter on the duties for which they were appointed;—they however drew up an address, or report, to the States—having Commissioners attending at the meeting,—a copy of which they also sent to each of the States not represented;—in which they earnestly recommend that all the States should appoint commissioners to convene in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, for the purpose of *revising* the articles of confederation &c,—their language is, "that speedy measures may be taken to effect a general meeting of the States in future Convention," &c. A copy of the report was likewise sent to congress, and that body in consequence, took up a Resolution offered by the delegation from New York, and adopted it. This Resolution declares it expedient, that a Convention of delegates from the *several States* should be held in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May," for the sole, and express purpose of *revising* the articles of confederation and reporting to Congress, and the several Legislatures such alterations, and provisions, there-

tn, as shall when agreed to by Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government, and the preservation of the Union." In pursuance of these measures a convention of all the States was held in Philadelphia at the time appointed, and after continuing in Session several months the present Constitution of the United States, was agreed upon. Thus we see that the convention was assembled by the States;—that it was composed of delegates chosen by the Legislatures of the States,—and was in truth, a Convention of Sovereign States: accordingly in that constitution, though the States were represented by an *unequal* number of delegates,—yet *each State* had an *equal* weight,—each State giving *one* vote. Pennsylvania, had *eight* delegates, while New York had but *one*, who signed the Constitution.

Virginia with a population of 747,000 souls, had no more weight in the Convention, than Delaware, with a population of only 59.000 souls.

In this manner, was the Constitution *framed*. Now let us see how it was *ratified*; for it will be kept in mind, that the constitution was a dead Letter until quickened into life by subsequent ratification. To whom then was the Constitution submitted for ratification?—not to the *American People*, as a *whole community*,—but to the people of the *several States* as *separate* political communities.

The 7th article of the constitution itself shows this;—It is in these words,—"The ratification of the *Convention* of *nine States*, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution *between the States so ratifying*." If it had been intended that the Federal Government, was to be a *Consolidated Government*,—a Government, where *a majority* of the people of all the States taken together as one community, should rule,—why was the *constitution* not at once submitted to the *People at large*, and their votes collected and summed up, to ascertain their will?

Nor can it be alledged, that the Constitution was submitted to states, and that the ratification of *nine* States, was required on the supposition that nine states would contain a majority of all the people of the whole thirteen States;—for it is a fact, that these were nine of the *thirteen* which did not contain a majority.—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, in 1790, —contained a population of 2.051,061 souls, while the remaining *nine* states contained only, 1.873,265 souls;—So that the convention could not have had in view the ascertainment of the sense of a *majority* of the people, but the eye was to the States as such it was thought that *nine* States would be a sufficient number of the whole to justify the putting of the new government into operation; and accordingly when so ratified by the conventions of nine states, the new government was to go into operation, and become binding,—not on all the States, but only "*between the States so ratifying*. The Constitution was submitted to each State; each state took it up, and examined it for itself; the ratification of one State was not binding on another State; nor did the ratification of 12 states, make it binding on the other remaining State,—for it actually was the case, that 12 states did ratify the Constitution while North Carolina the 13th state refused to do so. The government went on for some time with 12 states, while North Carolina remained out, and pursued her own course. During this time no one thought of *coercing* North Carolina to join the Union. She finally came into it voluntarily. These facts clearly prove that the states, are the creators of the Federal Government, while the Federal Government is nothing but the creature of the states. Can the creature, in the nature of things, ever be greater than the Creator? These facts prove further,—that the states bear the relation to each other of *joint* and *equal co partners* in this political firm. The business of the firm cannot be carried on by the co-partners themselves, and they therefore have appointed a *joint-agent* to do it, that agent is the General Government.

The manner in which the *agent*, is to carry on the concern, and the extent of power to be exercised,—all are laid down, and prescribed in the written instrument, called the constitution of the United States. If the *General Government*, the agent, goes beyond the powers there prescribed, it becomes guilty of *usurpation*, its acts, are *unauthorized, null* and *void*,—precisely, as would be the acts of any agent in common life,—who might excuse the powers given to him in his "power of attorney;"—for the *constitution* in fact, is nothing more than a *power of Attorney*, to the *General Government*,—from its principals the States: common sense teaches the truth of this position, but if authority be required, it may be found in the 78 No. of the Federalist written by Alexander Hamilton himself. The General Government being then nothing more, nor less than an agent constituted to exercise certain powers, and to do certain things, prescribed by *its principals*,—now in case the agent oversteps its limits, and assumes undelegated powers, how can its usurpations be arrested? The *Tariff men* say, by the Supreme Court, that the Supreme Court must judge, and decide, and universal obedience, must be given to its decisions. The *Republicans* and many of the *Federalists* too, think differently; they say, where the question is between a State (one of the principals,) and the General Government, the agent, that the Supreme Court has no right to decide. The Supreme Court is nothing but a branch of the agency, and if the whole agency consisting of President, Congress, and Supreme Court, is not greater than the States who created it certainly a fractional part of the agency cannot be.

Judge Marshall himself holds the same doctrines and has declared that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction of such questions.

But I must defer the discussion of this subject to a subsequent number.

Yours, &c.

CHS. FISHER.

CALHOUN AND WEBSTER.

We observe from the report of Congressional debates in the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster are preparing for a keen encounter of their mental energies, on the great questions of *peaceable* secession and *constitutional* nullification. Mr. Calhoun having asserted the affirmative, Mr. Webster took occasion to deny the fact and tendered an issue, which the former accepted, and the trial may be now proceeding with all due formality.

From the irritation and ill-temper manifested by the great southern champion of Nullification, and his assumption of untenable premises, we are disposed to anticipate for him defeat in the final verdict on the case. While the Atlas of the North unruffled in temper, and unsevered by passion, surveys his grouud with calm reflection, ever ready to seize his advantages and make the most of his favourable position. Such a senator the nation may well be proud of. Unlike his opponent, he never suffers passion nor prejudice to becloud his understanding or bias his judgment. We have the fullest confidence in his integrity, notwithstanding the sneers that have been uttered against him, about his becoming a boon companion of Gen. Jackson, and being "dyed in the wool." Even if these surmises were true, such conduct would not be half so criminal as that of the nullifiers, *not a man* of whom did not four years ago sing "hail to the chief," and now make the cuckoo cry of "military despotism," which they then denounced in the bitterest terms, as idle wind.

☞ In these stromy times of political strife, while the Union is threatened with destruction, we cannot forbear re-publishing the following excellent and beautiful extract from the speech of the celbrated statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered a few years ago in the United States' Senate. We are confident that it will receive the approbation of our readers. Who ever uttered a more noble sentiment? says Mr. Webster—

"While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that, I seek not to penetrate the viel. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states disserved, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous Ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as, *What is all this worth?* Nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first, and Union afterwards*—but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every american heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable."

A Sovereign State, like Fallstaff's catechism on honour is under present circumstances likely to prove a mere escutcheon, a kind of harmonicon for demagogues to ring changes upon. Can State Sovereignty enhance the price of cotton? Can it restore fertility to a soil exhausted by improvident cultivation? Can it introduce habits of industry and economy among a people long accustomed to live in idleness and extravagance? Can it bring tranquility and contentment to those who are determined to be discontented under all circumstances, which are not exactly and absolutely conformable to their dictation? No; positively none of these things can be accomplished by State Sovereignty. But this parade of State Rights is expected to intimidate the National Legislature and induce the individuals composing that body to abandon the protective Tariff. Will threats and menaces intimidate independent freemen? In answering this last interrogatory, bear in mind the language of the various criticisms on the President a late Proclamation, namely: that the *chivalry* of the South will not alter their revolution by any menaces of coercion—an assertion as applicable on one side as the other. Let us examine a little further into the consequence of this vociferous assertion of State Rights. Its present avowed object is to avoid the payment of indirect taxes, and the direct result is a direct tax of much greater amount than the indirect tax without any hope of being relieved from either one or the other until this preposterous claim of State Sovereignty is modulated and reduced within its proper limits.

"THE TEST OATH."

In pursuance of the anthority vested in the legislature by the Ordinance of the S. Carolina Convention, acts have been passed to carry it into effect. One of them prescribes the form of the Oath:—

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will well and truly obey, execute and enforce, the Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the U. States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts upon the importation of foreign commodities, passed in Convention of this State, at Columbia, on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and all such acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, so help me God."

The Governor is authorised to require by proclamation all or any of the officers in the State, both civil or military, to take the foregoing treasonable oath within a given time. All that refuse to so must immediately give up their offices, which will be filled as though vacated by death or resignation.

This oath may be administered by any person, who has by law the authority to administer an oath, and military officers may administer it to all those under their command.

Gold.—The last Charlotte Journal says:—We are informed, that on the 24th ult. Mr. Phifer, living eighteen miles east from this town, with the assistance of two of his sons, obtained from the ore, 1200 pennyweights of pure gold. To give our readers some idea of the richness of the ore, we atate that three quarts yielded 75 pennyweights of pure gold.

☞ An other Government Express passed through Fayetteville about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 27th of January last, for Charleston. This is the third or fourth which has gone on to Charleston. This gives us some evidence that the President intends doing his duty.

The fire at Concord.—It happened on Tuesday, the 29th ult. about 5 o'clock in the morning, near the Court-House, in the Store-house occupied by Mr. Ward. The houses as far as Mahan's Tavern were destroyed. Mr. Klutts' house on the opposite side of the street took fire, but was saved. It is not known how it originated; but some believe it the work of an incendiary.

A letter from Raleigh announces the death of the Honourable JOHN HALL, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The deceased was a distinguished and accomplished Jurist. He had been long a Judge of the circuit Court; and was elected in 1819, at the first organization of the present Supreme Court, one of the three Judges to hold the same. He had been disabled for several months previous to his death by a cancer in the tongue, which finally proved fatal.

Governor KENT, of Maryland has, been elected U. S. Senator for six years, from the third of March next.

Daniel Webster has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from Massachusests, for six years from the third day of March next, when his present term will expire. The vote by which he was re-elected was a most honorable one. In the House of Representatives of the State (which voted first) he received 432 votes out of 482, and in the Senate he received 38 votes, being the unanimous vote of that body.

Ester Shepley has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Maine, for six years, from the third of March next, when the term of service of one of the present Senators from that State (Mr. Holmes) will expire.

Asher Robbins, has been re-elected a Senator from Rbode Island, for six years, from the third of March next.

WHIMSICAL MISTAKE.

An immense Treasury document was laid on the table of members of Congress, a few days since, which was found to be a statement of the monies received for various purposes at each Custom House during the last *war!* No one could tell what it was printed for, or who ordered it, until Mr. Senator Silsbee stated that he offered at the last session, a resolution which was adopted requiring the Treasury officers to prepare and have printed a statement of the Custom House monies during the last *year!* By some slip of the pen the *year* became *war*, and hence the mistake, which relieved Uncle Sam's pocket of a goodly number of dollars, and all for nought, unless it be that Duff Green, the Nullifying Printer to Congress, was benefitted to the tune of five hundred or a thousand dollars.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—In our neighborhood (says the Williamsport Banner) the work goes bravely on, and little doubt seems to be entertained of the completion of the whole line now under contract, within, or about the time required by the charter. The remarkably mild and open character of the weather during the winter, has been favorable to the progress of the work, and the contractors have been faithfully and diligently engaged. Some of the dirt sections consequently are nearly finished, and many of the heaviest jobs are in a state of considerable forwardness. The aspect of the country, in the immediate vicinity of the river for miles above and below the town, is indeed greatly changed, insomuch that it can scarcely be recognized by those who have not lately visited the line; while the impulse given to the business of this place by the construction of the Canal near us is very visible, and the prospects of Williamsport daily brighten.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Pool, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment by the first day of March next, or they will find their accounts or notes in the hands of a constable for collection.

DAVID L. POOL, } *Exrs.*
JOHN HAMPTON, }

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1833.—425tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Yadkin & Catawba Journal,
Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the STATES; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union;" believing that only by adhering to the Union of the States, can our Liberty and Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity."

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 per annum, or $2 paid in advance.

☞ The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

SALISBURY
Male Academy.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar,	$ 6
English Grammar and Geography,	$ 9
Languages and Sciences,	$12

Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.

P. J. SPARROW, *Principal.*
426tf T. W. SPARROW.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRS.
John C. Palmer,

STILL carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above Murphy's Store, and is confident by his long *experience* that he has acquired a practical knowledge of his *trade*, and thinks that his work will be done as well as by any *Mechanic* in the State. He has, on hand, a small assortment of

Jewelry & Silver Ware,

which he will sell cheap.

He is thankful for past custom, and still solicits a share of the custom of those who have use for his *Trade*. He will warrant his work to do well for twelve months, if not, no charge.

Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1833.—6t427

TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust to me executed by Alexander Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th of February next, the House and Lot whereon Doct. Long now lives, it being Lot No. 3 in the great East Square in the Town of Salisbury. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

PHILIP L. SINK, *Trustee.*
Salisbury, Jan. 30, 1833.—3t427

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers, 88 Water-Street, New York,

ARE receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns.—Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain

Looking-Glasses

constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88 Water St. New-York.
New York, Jan. 18, 1833.—3mt436

ROCKY RIVER
Academy.

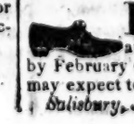
THE Trustees of the Rocky-River Academy are happy in having it in their power to announce to the public, that they have succeeded in establishing a Classical School at Rocky River Church, under the care of Mr. Wm. Morris, a graduate of Washington College, Va. and recently a student at Princeton Theological Seminary. The Trustees have entire confidence in the qualifications of Mr. Morris, as a teacher.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood of the academy in respectable families, for a considerable number of students at from $50 to $60 per annum. Tuition $10 per session. By order of the board of trustees.

J. PHIFER.

31428

Ebenezer Dickson



RESPECTFULLY requests all those indebted to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by February Court. Those who fail to do so, may expect to settle with the constable.

Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1833. 4t427

POETRY.

THE EDUCATION OF LOVE.

Young love was once, (long ere the siege of Troy)
A very beautiful but simple boy:
His blue eyes sparkled, and his heart was light,
His flowing ringlets were as sunbeams bright—
But then the child could neither read nor write.

'Tis true, whilst roaming on the buoyant wing
He sought and found a joy in every thing:
True that his bosom would enraptured thrill,
When by the fountain of the tinkling rill,
He met the wood-nymphs, or the Grecian, maids,
Or rambled with them through the forest shades;
But then, alas! the little urchin knew
Not even how to pen a billet-doux:
A simple flower, cull'd for the maiden's breast,
One half of that which we would say expreat:
His eyes most eloquently told the rest.

Minerva marked all this—and undertook,
(Ah fatal task,) to teach the boy his book.

She first his mother sought: "Madam," said she,
"Pity it is, so sweet a boy should be
So sad a dunce!"
Venus confess'd it was, indeed, too bad,
And begged Minerva would instruct the lad
At once.

Then Love was torn from his wild haunts away,
And nymph and maiden mourned him many a day,
With all the pathos of the rustic lay,
Sung to the sighing breeze and moaning brook;
Meantime the boy wept o'er the hated book,
Envying the birds that pass, on wing so free,
To the green woodlands, where he longed to be,
Instead of moping there o'er A, B, C.

In vain he weeps, in vain remission asks,
For one short moonlight ramble from his tasks;
The stern Minerva, with an angry look,
Boxes his ears and bids him mind his book.

At length, (so mystic hieroglyps relate,)
Young Love became submissive to his fate;
Grew fond of learning—but, alas! he grew
Proud, insincere, and avaricious too!

Some wood-nymphs found him studying 'neath an oak,
But not one smile could all their smiles provoke,
He ask'd them if they took him for a fool?
Toss'd his proud head, and hurried back to school.

Beauty however, soon reclaim'd the boy,
Back to his woodland haunts of joy;
But he had learnt, alas! to cheat her ear
With well-feign' fantasies of hope and fear,
And seeming fonder, was much less sincere.

But oh, still worse, was that sad moment when
Minerva taught young Love to use his pen.

Farewell the token flower—the speaking eye—
The ready blush that would reveal the lie;
His feelings, passions, now may all be told
On smooth white paper, with an edge of gold;
The cheated maidens, were they on the spot,
Might see him blush,—the paper tells it not;
Impassion'd words of feelings never felt
He uses now, the wood-nymph hearts to melt,
They read the soft epistle and believe,
Whilst the sly urchin titters in his sleeve.

"Lais, dear Lais, how shall I express,
My bleeding bosom's utter wretchedness!
I've had a hurt, it is, indeed, but slight—
But then, 'twill keep me from the grove to-night.
Lais-dear Lais, say, *can* words reveal
The pangs which those who love in absence feel?"
This clos'd, dispatch'd—next minute yon behold
The little knave another sheet unfold;
Begging "far Daphine will in pity leave
Her distaff, for a moonlight walk that eve!"

Ah me! it was a sorry moment when
The urchin Love first learnt to hold a pen.
Reading and writting quite enough had been
To spoil the simple boy, as have seen;
But wisdom's goddess quite to ruin brought him
Ere she had done! Arithmetic she taught him!

From that time forth, no more Young Love *was* young!
Dollars and cents were ever on his tongue;
No more he woos the bright ey'd nymphs and maids
To ev'ning rambles in the forest shades;
He better loves beside their sires to keep,
And learn how many kine, how many sheep,
How much in houses and how much in lands,
Will be the *premium* with their daughter's hands.

In vain hath Lais sparking eyes for him,
Beside her father's gold they look but dim;
In vain for him hath Daphine raven locks;
He better loves her father's fleecy flocks;
Nay, homely Philis hath the master-charm,
Here sire possessing much the largest farm.

Yes! that sweet boy, so innocent and fair,
With laughing eyes and flowing sunny hair—
He of the buoyant wing and joyous heart,
Whose presence could more happiness impart.
To humble cottage, and to daisied field,
Than wealth can purchase or vain fashion yield;
Minerva spoilt him—grown both proud and witty,
He soon forsook the country for the city.

There you will find him; either whith *his* scholars
Valuing beauty—that is, counting dollars,
Or else upon the 'Change his nets are spread,
To catch some rich old Jew, whose daughter he would wed.

The Pawnee Brave—One of the most prominent modern charactors in Thacher's Lives of the Indians, is the celebrated Miami, Little Turtle, called his own language Nestucunnabua. Mr. T. gives him, on the authority of Schoolcraft, the credit of doing much to abolish the practice of human sacrifice among the savages of the West. The passage reminds us of a well authenticated anecdote of a young Pawnee Brave, who visited Washington some ten years since.

The Pawnees were at war with another trans-Mississippi tribe, living several days journey to the South of them. In one of their forays into the enemy's country, a party of warriors captured a beautiful Indian girl, and carried her home in triumph. A council of the Pawnees was called, and the prisoner was decreed to die at the faggot. The fatal pile was raised in the middle of a wide plain near the village of the tribes; and an immense multitude of all ages and sizes; for the Pawnees are still quite numerous—collected to witness the ceremony. Just as the flame was about being set around the trembling victim, a gallant young war chief rushed forward to the pile, leading two fleet horses throughly caparisoned for Journey. He unloosed the hands which confined the prisoner, at one stroke of his knife—helped her to mount one of his steeds—mounted the other himself—and before his countrymen had recovered from their first surprise, had cleared the ring, and was a mile or two on his way to the South. He continued his attendance two days, and then left her within the territory of her own tribe, and with provisions for the residue of the way. On his return home, not a word of reproach was uttered against him. He was popular: and the Pawnees not only tho't proper to overlook the liberty he had taken, in consideration of his bravery; but they ascribed the act to the inspiration of the Great Master of Life. It is said there has been no instance of sacrifice among them from that day to this.

We have forgotten, if we ever knew, this gallant fellow's name; but he was much complimented at Washington, and especially by the ladies of that city, as the Pawnee Brave. We wish there had been enough known of him for a life; but as the old saying is, "half a loaf is better than no bread."

TO RENT,

THE building, opposite the Bank recently occupied by Mr. Muth'ell as a workshop
Apply on the premises. 424tf

STATE BANK
Of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, JAN. 14, 1833.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of $50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or after the first day of February next, at their Banking House in the city of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.

WILL. POLK, *Chairman.*
J. GALES, *Secretary.* 6t430

A CHURCH TO BUILD.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals for building a Brick Church at Hopewell, Mecklenburg county, until the 15th of February, viz:—In the first place we will receive plans and specifications for a church sufficiently large to contain about 300 Persons, seated comfortably on the lower floor, (the pews in the old house to be made use off) and about 100 persons on the gallery—otherwise finished off that the church when completed will cost 3000 dollars. We will also receive at the same time proposals for building the wall of said church agreeable to a plan and specification that can be seen at any time by application to the subscriber. Also, for the carpenter work of said church agreeable to plan and specification as above.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON.
for Commissioners.

FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES MULL,

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull, jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work, in his shoe shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.

December, 1, 1832.—6m t443

State of North-Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Novembe Sessions, 1832.

ABNER FEIMSTER and Robert Simonton's Executors vs. the heirs at law of Adam Johnson. It appearing to the satisfacton of the court, that Elisha Johnson, one of the heirs at law, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said Elihu Johnson appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Iredell on the third Monday of February next, at the Court-House in Statesville, and file his answer to said petition otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him and the prayer thereof be granted.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.
pr. adv. $2.50 6t425

CHARLOTTE
HOTEL,
FOR SAL.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Charlotte, offers for sale upon reasonable terms the above named establishment, which is now in excellent repair. Every out building is in good order and well suited for carrying on the business comfortably. The stand is well known, is equal if not superior to any in this section of the country. Any communication upon the subject will be attended to. Possession would be given to the purchaser forthwith if desirable.

J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1832.—3mt430

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

H H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguezs, of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burts'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

413tf

Wanted, two or three Journeymen Tailors immediately.

TAILORING—REMOVAL.
Benjamin Fraley.

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia the

Latest Fashions,

imported from London and Paris, and has a good number of first-rate workmen in his employment.

He will execute work in an elegant and superior style, to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well.

All kinds of cutting will be done on shor notice. All orders for work, from a distance will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Saguezs of New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any tailor those systems of cutting who may want his instruction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

Salisbury, N. C.—6mt440

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of

Clayland & Torrence

will present them to Charles L. Torrence for payment; and all persons indebted, by note or book account, to the late firm, are requested to call on Charles L. Torrence and settle the same, as he alone or his attorney is authorised to give receipts for, and settle all debts due said firm

R. M. CLAYLAND.
November 13, 1832.—4t417

NOTICE,

THAT there was taken up, by Jacob Coleman & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M. MINSTER, *Ranger.*
Cabarrus county, Jan. 11, 1833.—3mt4[illegible]

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder. Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpœna having issued in this case, and returned by the sheriff endorsed, "not found."

IT is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the defendant, Henry Figenwinder, whom it appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State, appear at the next term of this court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1833, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and decree to forcelose the mortgage entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.
SAM SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*
October 26, 1832. 3mt425.

TO RENT,

THE excellent Store Room on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles & Meenan. For terms, apply to
ANDREW MATTHIEU.
Salisbury, Nov. 17,

A WANDERER.

LEFT home on the 8th of November last, in a state of mental derangement, Fanny Carpenter, a young girl about 22 years of age. She had on when she left home a blue checked homespun frock; has a flesh mark on the right side of her head. Any person giving information to her distressed widowed mother, Zerucia Carpenter, living on 2nd Broad River, five miles from Rutherfordton, shall be thankfully rewarded.

December 18th, 1832.

☞ It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note; though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office. Economists may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away Think of it and save them.

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGAR.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

"Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent to hte Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original place Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

Wrapping Paper.

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at the Salem paper mill, on hand for sale. There are two sizes—largest $1 50, smaller, 90 cents per ream.

Apply at this Office.
Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1832.—4t[illegible]

A New, cheap and popular periodical, entitled th

Select Circulating Library.

Containin g equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the the work for $4 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE,
Philadelphtio October, 1832.
☞ Subscripia,ns received at this office.

Estate Notice.

ALL those who are indebted by note, or book account, to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

imerchants of Salisbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber as no further indulgence will be given.

R. MACNAMARA,
Admr. D. Meenan,

Temperance Meeting.

A Meeting of the friends of Temperance in Iredell County, will take place in Statesville, on Tuesday of the February Court, 1833, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to form a County Temperance Society.—3t 423.

Equity Blanks for sale here.